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ABSTRACT

A trio of themes--economy, efficiency, and reform in higher education--dominated the work of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System during the year 1970-71. The whole nature of post-high school education is changing. Post-secondary education today must not only meet the needs of students seeking traditional academic and professional programs, but also the needs of those seeking vocational and occupational courses that lead directly to the world of work. The activities of the Coordinating Board during 1970-71 described in this report were directed to 5 main areas of concern: (1) expansion of the system; (2) program development; (3) financial planning and administration; (4) student services; and (5) campus planning and facilities. (Author/HS)

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Annual Report

Coordinating Board

Texas College and University System

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Chairman's Message

During its first five years of existence, the Coordinating Board had to give first priority to providing additional spaces and programs to meet the needs of increasing numbers of Texas students entering college. During 1971, the Board has addressed itself to the problems associated with financing higher education, effective utilization of present resources, monitoring of program function and program allotment, and development of new kinds of institutions to meet different needs.

How well its higher education system serves the people of Texas shapes the quality of life for the whole state. The responsibilities of the Coordinating Board are often discussed in terms of administrative procedures, budgets, and programs. However, its actions directly affect the lives of every individual, and its effectiveness determines to a great extent whether this state continues to furnish quality education for its citizens or whether its colleges and universities become bankrupt in dollars and destiny.

The Coordinating Board recognizes and shares the commitment of the executive and legislative branches of Texas government to furnish educational opportunities for all Texans. The Board also recognizes that there is a squeeze between tax dollars available and demands on those tax dollars.

In all its activities throughout the year, the Board has underscored its commitment to efficient, equitable, and effective use of the people's investment in higher education.

To provide the leadership which this state needs and demands, the Board has expanded its forum through frequent meetings on the campuses of colleges and universities across the state, through conducting public hearings on important issues in higher education, and through involving representatives of public and private institutions in advisory and ad hoc committees of the Board.

The Board conducted four regular quarterly meetings in Austin, five special called meetings—in Abilene, College Station, Kingsville, Tyler, and Canyon—and several public hearings.

During the year we were also able to strengthen our professional staff and broaden our capacity to deal with difficult educational issues. The staff, under the able guidance of the Commissioner of Higher Education, has continued to demonstrate its professionalism and its devotion to educational improvement in the State of Texas.

It has been a year of significant accomplishments. Those accomplishments would not have been possible without the partnership of political and educational leaders and the cooperation of Texas colleges and universities. Members of the Board and its staff gratefully acknowledge that cooperation and ask the continued support of the executive and legislative branches of government in the work of the years ahead.

Wayne E. Thomas
Chairman

Texas Higher Education in 1970-71

A trio of themes—economy, efficiency and reform in higher education—dominated the work of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System during the year 1970–71

The whole nature of post-high school educational endeavor is changing. Post-secondary education today must not only meet the needs of students seeking traditional academic and professional programs, but also the needs of those seeking vocational and occupational courses which lead directly to the world of work.

The activities of the Coordinating Board during 1970–71, which are described in this report, were directed to five main areas of concern:

- *Expansion of the System:* To support the growing community junior college system and the needs of its graduates for appropriate baccalaureate opportunities, the Coordinating Board recommended the creation of new upper-level colleges. The new institution is designed to meet the needs of two-year college graduates while avoiding a duplication of programs and expenses for freshman and sophomore level work.
- *Program Development:* Monitoring program development to avoid unnecessary duplication is critically important and the Board approved only slightly more than half as many programs in 1971 as had been approved in 1970. The Coordinating Board is concerned with providing programs in Texas colleges and universities which meet the needs of Texas and its diverse student body in today's technological society but at the same time it must guard against unnecessary proliferation, duplication, and expense.
- *Financial Planning and Administration:* The Coordinating Board has conducted continuous studies of and made recommendations for formulas for financing public junior and senior colleges and universities. In addition, studies of administrative costs and assignments, educational and work standards, and efficiency have been conducted.
- *Student Services:* The Coordinating Board has attempted to improve its services to students through modifications in the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program and through implementation of a new Tuition-Equalization Grants Program.
- *Campus Planning and Physical Facilities.* Studies have been conducted and guidelines developed for campus planning and for utilization of space. The Board develops state guidelines for the fair and effective allocation of federal funds to institutions.

In response to expanding responsibilities, the Coordinating Board approved a restructuring of its staff operation along functional lines. The new organization, which was to go into effect in Fiscal 1972, called for four divisions: Financial Planning and Administration, Program Development, Student Services, and Facilities Planning and Campus Development.

Expansion of the Texas Higher Education System

Its vast system of higher education is one of the most valuable resources of the State of Texas. Under the leadership of the Coordinating Board, this system has expanded since 1965 to include 25 public senior colleges and universities and 48 public community college campuses. The 62nd Texas Legislature also authorized the establishment of three additional new upper-level institutions and an upper-level branch of an existing state university. There are also 50 private colleges in Texas serving the students of this state.

Texas has a record of serving its own citizens. As of December 1970, more than 95 percent of the Texas population resided within a 50-mile radius of an existing or proposed public or private junior or senior institution. The percentage of Texas students who remain in their home state to go to college is the highest in the nation at 94 percent. The national average is 83 percent.

Expanding student enrollment has necessitated the creation of new publicly-supported colleges. In 1966, about 316,000 students were enrolled in all public and private colleges in Texas. By Fall 1970, the number of students had increased to 438,000. Enrollment in public colleges alone had increased from about 248,000 to 363,000.

Development of New Senior Institutions

After much study and consideration, the Coordinating Board reaffirmed its recommendations that the educational needs of expanding numbers of college students can be met more economically and effectively through the establishment of upper-level institutions than by the creation of four-year institutions which duplicate the work and resources of community colleges. Designed particularly to serve junior college graduates, the new institutions would serve as direct entry into occupations rather than research-oriented professions.

Acting upon Coordinating Board recommendations, the 61st Legislature in 1969 had authorized the establishment of two new upper-level institutions—The University of Texas at Dallas and The University of Texas of the Permian Basin in the Midland-Odessa area. The 61st Legislature also authorized a branch of Texas A&I University to be located at Laredo. Both UT-Dallas and the Laredo center accepted students for the first time in Fall 1970.

The Coordinating Board further recommended and the 62nd Legislature authorized the establishment of three new upper-level institutions—Texas A&I University at Corpus Christi, Tyler State College, and the University of Houston at Clear Lake. The 62nd Legislature also appropriated $125,000 for Fiscal 1972 to East Texas State University to establish an upper-level branch at Texarkana. No legislation for this branch was needed.

Two additional recommendations of the Coordinating Board were considered by the 62nd Legislature, but no action was taken. The recommendations were that an upper-division center of an existing state-supported university be established in Victoria and that a second campus of the University of Houston be authorized.

Community Junior College Development

The growth and success of the two-year college movement in Texas is one of the most significant developments in education this State has experienced. When the Coordinating Board was created in 1965, the number of students enrolled in the state's junior colleges was approximately 62,500. By the Fall of 1970, student enrollment had doubled when 123,000 students enrolled in community colleges across the state. The number of junior college districts also had jumped from 31 to 44, with 41 enrolling students in Fall 1970. Four of those districts were operating more than one campus making a total of 46 campuses which enrolled students in Fall 1970.

The Coordinating Board's plan for community junior colleges defines 53 geographical regions for the development of these institutions. The Board declined in October 1970 to modify the boundaries of these geographical regions to accommodate a request that Fort Bend County be designated as a separate 54th region.

Two new junior college districts requested during 1970–71 Coordinating Board authorization to conduct local elections to create new districts. The Board approved the request from the Houston Independent School District in April, 1971, and the proposed district was approved by the voters in May 1971. Action on a request from Taylor County was deferred pending receipt of an opinion from the Attorney General on the legality of a proposed perpetual contractual relationship between the proposed community college and three church-related colleges in Taylor County.

Also, the 62nd Legislature appropriated funds for the opening of three new community colleges in Fall 1971. The colleges were Western Texas College in Snyder (Scurry County Junior College District), Houston Community College (co-extensive with the Houston Independent School District), and El Paso Community College (a county-wide district). The 62nd Legislature also authorized Lamar University to operate off-campus, lower division centers in Orange and Jefferson Counties.

Another significant action by the 62nd Legislature was the enactment of H.B. 1351 authorizing junior colleges to own property and offer courses outside the legal boundaries of their respective districts, subject to the approval of their governing boards and the appropriate state educational agency. By agreement with the Texas Educational Agency, the Coordinating Board is the appropriate state agency for implementation of H.B. 1351, provided that any proposed out-of-district course by a junior college which involves primarily the State Plan for Vocational Education is a matter of consideration by both agencies. Legislation enacted by the 62nd Legislature also exempted junior colleges from the Texas Tort Claims Act, except for motor vehicles.

Community college purposes expanded dramatically in vocational education. Offering more than 400 vocational-technical programs, Texas public community colleges conducted more than 95 percent of post-high school vocational education in the state. At the present time, vocational-technical education is under the supervision of the State Board of Vocational Education. While the 62nd Legislature did not restructure the community college system, it did pass a number of resolutions calling for thorough study of the system and asking for recommendations to be presented to the next Legislature.

Work With Private Higher Education

The majority of Texas college students are enrolled in public institutions of higher education, and the percentage of students entering public rather than private institutions has steadily increased. In 1966, public institutions enrolled 78.3 percent of the total number of Texas students, and that percentage had increased to 82.5 percent in 1970.

A Coordinating Board study published last year revealed that public four-year and master's level institutions had an average of 14.7 square feet of classroom space per full-time student equivalent, while private colleges in this category had almost twice that amount—26.1 square feet.

To enable the State to furnish students needed educational programs, facilities, and services at a modest cost rather than paying the much higher cost of building additional facilities and developing new programs, the Coordinating Board recommended in 1971 the concept of public assistance for private higher education within statutory and constitutional limits.

The 62nd Texas Legislature approved a tuition-equalization grants program to allow needy Texas students to receive assistance to attend private colleges and universities, beginning in Fall 1971. The Legislature further asked the Coordinating Board to administer the new program. Progress in implementing the program is discussed later in this report under the heading, Student Services.

The Legislature also authorized the Coordinating Board to contract with the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine to provide for the education of Texas residents undergraduate medical students and appropriated $150,000 for 1972. Also, funds were appropriated for the Coordinating Board to contract for the education of Texas resident students at Baylor Medical College and Dental School. The 61st Legislature gave the board authority to contract for such services but did not appropriate funds. The 62nd Legislature authorized $2.5 million for 1972 to fund contracts with Baylor Medical College and $1.7 million for contracts with Baylor Dental School.

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Program Development in Texas Colleges and Universities

The year 1970–71 was one of serious study and cautious degree approval in the face of apparent surpluses of degree production in many fields, increasing apprehension about the feasibility of financing unlimited expansion in higher education, and a significant movement to develop an accountability system to measure the effectiveness of public higher education in Texas.

New Programs and Administrative Changes

In the interest of more systematic and careful study of program development, the Coordinating Board adopted in April 1971 the policy of considering all future requests for new programs and administrative changes at the April and October meetings only, except in emergency situations.

During 1970–71, the Coordinating Board approved 58 new degree programs, one certificate program, and 29 administrative changes, including new designations for existing degree programs. Eight new degree proposals were disapproved. Of the 58 new degrees approved, 15 were at the baccalaureate level, 35 at the master's level, and only 8 at the doctoral level.

The Board approved 40 fewer programs this year than it had during the preceding year of 1969–1970. During that year, the Board approved 98 new degrees—35 baccalaureate, 41 master's and 22 doctoral.

Of the 35 new master's degrees approved in 1970–71, nearly 63 percent, or 22 programs, were approved for three institutions authorized for the first time to offer degree at that level—Tarleton State College, Angelo State and Pan American Universities. Four of the eight new doctoral degrees were approved for the Federation of North Texas Area Universities.

In other action affecting baccalaureate degree requirements and teacher certification in Texas, the Coordinating Board recommended to the 62nd Texas Legislature three ways that statutory requirements in the areas of government or political science and in American History can be met: (1) completion of the required courses, (2) meeting lower-level course requirements through advanced placement examination and taking advanced courses in the areas, or (3) fulfilling the requirements through satisfactory performance on an examination over the required areas of knowledge. The 61st Legislature had directed the Coordinating Board to make such a study. In so doing, the Board surveyed each public junior and senior Texas institution, the Texas Education Agency, and the Texas State Teachers Association.

Program Productivity and Accountability

The Coordinating Board in 1970–71 asked Texas colleges and universities to trim unproductive programs from their offerings and to participate in the development of a system of accountability for Texas higher education.

The Coordinating Board in October 1970 instructed each public institution to review programs of low productivity and report to the staff. As a result of this study, institutions voluntarily discontinued one baccalaureate, eight master's and three doctoral level programs. In addition, 35 degree options at the master's level, 54 undergraduate courses, 25 graduate level courses, and 12 supplementary laboratory courses in technology were discontinued. Several institutions indicated that they were in the process of phasing out programs low in productivity at all levels.

The Commissioner of Higher Education appointed an Advisory committee on Accountability made up of representatives of each public senior institution. After almost a year's study, the Committee submitted a preliminary report on the development of an accountability system for Texas higher education which will serve as the basis of further work in the coming year.

Progress in Health-Related Education

The State of Texas has made more progress than has any state in the nation in preparing to meet the nation's critical shortage of doctors, dentists, nurses, and paraprofessionals in adequate numbers to meet the changing needs in health care delivery. While its progress is excellent, the Coordinating Board continues its commitment to this area of work.

Enrollments in medical, dental, and paramedical programs increased from 3,000 in Fall 1960 to 3,800 in Fall 1970. Appropriations for medical and dental units for Fiscal 1972 increased $22.2 million over appropriations for Fiscal 1971.

The Coordinating Board is supportive of studies now being made of ways to reduce the time required to complete the medical and dental curricula. Revised curricula could result in accelerating a student's progress by a calendar year.

A new category of health care professional was approved by the Board during the year in the Physician's Assistant/Clinical Associate programs in two medical school settings—the School of Allied Health Professions in Dallas and the School of Allied Health Sciences in Galveston. In other actions, the Board approved new two-year and certificate programs in health sciences and dental hygiene, as well as master's programs in physical therapy, veterinary radiology, nuclear medicine, and a baccalaureate program in dental hygiene.

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Nursing Education

Expansion and improvement of nursing education has long been a concern of the Coordinating Board. During the past five years, the number of associate and baccalaureate degree programs available in Texas colleges and universities increased from 12 to 30. In October 1970, Texas Woman's University received Board approval for the state's first doctoral program in nursing. New associate degree programs account for 15 of the 18 new programs added. Total enrollment of students in associate, baccalaureate, and diploma nursing programs in the state increased from 3,200 in 1966 to 6,850 in 1970.

Nursing Education Project

Through its Nursing Education Project, the Coordinating Board is developing a plan for nursing education in Texas which is consistent with changes in health care delivery and new technology. The project is funded through the Division of Nursing in the National Institutes of Health. The Board received a one-year $65,000 grant in 1971 to finance the first phase of the proposed three-year project.

The project was designed in cooperation with the Texas Nurses' Association, Board of Nurse Examiners, and the Texas League for Nursing.

The Commissioner named a select staff for the project and appointed a 16-member advisory council. Members of the Nursing Project Council represent the various elements of the health care delivery system, nursing educators, and consumers. Chairman of the council is Mrs. John T. Jones, Jr. of Houston, a former member of the Coordinating Board and of the National Council on Nurse Training.

Other Health-Related Activities

Other health-related activities of the Coordinating Board included continued participation in Operation MEDIHC (Military Experience Directed Into Health Careers). Initially funded by the Governor's Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, the program is assisting medically-trained service personnel entering the health care field or an educational institution.

Board staff members also served on the Task Force for Biomedical Communication and Continuing Education of the Regional Medical Program and participated in Health Manpower Conferences sponsored by HEW Region VI in Dallas.

Law Enforcement Education

To provide open-ended programs for students in law enforcement programs in four-year and community colleges, a Select Core Curriculum Committee in Law Enforcement Officer Education was appointed to work with the Coordinating Board staff and that of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Work was still underway at the close of the fiscal year to develop a core curriculum which would be freely transferrable. The Committee's recommendations were expected early in Fiscal 1972.

The Coordinating Board also approved the establishment of three new baccalaureate programs in law enforcement at public senior universities.

Compensatory Education Project

The Compensatory Education Project, in its second year of operation, directed its activities in two major areas: pilot projects and the establishment of exemplary evaluation systems at three community junior colleges.

The Board awarded grants totaling $108,000 to Texas Southmost College, Ranger Junior College, and Galveston College to support pilot projects designed to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged students. The awards were made possible by a grant to the Board from The Moody Foundation of Galveston.

The basic goal of the evaluation experiments is to develop techniques of evaluation that will assist colleges in determining whether instructional programs are meeting the needs of disadvantaged students.

The Pilot programs are the second phase of a continuing project to develop and implement a state plan which will improve educational opportunities and services for educationally, socially and economically disadvantaged Texas students. Texas was among six states in the nation to receive a State Plan grant in 1970 from the Office of Economic Opportunity and among four which received funds in 1971 to proceed with implementing programs.

Pilot projects at the community colleges are based on the state plan developed by the Compensatory Education Project. That plan includes 17 recommendations for action by community colleges.

Financial Planning and Administration

The State of Texas is probably the most progressive state in the nation in terms of diversity and amount of state funds appropriated for support of public and private higher education. The Coordinating Board works closely with the Governor, the Legislative Budget Board, and the institutions of higher education in developing formulas to secure an equitable distribution of state funds available for higher education.

Following a massive study of the Texas formula system involving 115 representatives from Texas colleges and universities, the Coordinating Board in February 1970 designated formulas for the 1971–73 biennium as part of its legislative program for enactment by the 62nd Texas Legislature.

The Board in Fiscal 1971 also conducted studies and made recommendations to the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board concerning junior college financing and administrative costs and responsibilities at public senior institutions.

Administrative Costs and Assignments

During Fiscal 1971 the Coordinating Board conducted a special study of administrative costs of higher education and assignments of professional responsibilities within the 22 public senior colleges and universities in Texas.

The study revealed that the cost of administering Texas' senior institutions in Fiscal 1971 was less than 8 percent of their total educational and general expenditures. The Board commended the institutions for their "effective administrative procedures."

Based on results of the study, the Board also recommended that the Texas Legislature not line-item the salaries of the chief executive officers of public senior institutions but make lump-sum appropriations for General Administration and Student Services to each institution or system office, and that total salaries of all administrative personnel be paid from State appropriations.

The Formula System

The Higher Education Coordinating Act of 1965, which created the Coordinating Board, directs the Board to "devise, establish, periodically review and may revise formulas for the use of the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board in making appropriations recommendations to the Legislature."

Formulas designated by the Board are used by the institutions in making appropriation requests in accordance with the uniform system of reporting as designated by the Coordinating Board.

With the assistance of professional consultants and its Formula Advisory Committee made up of representatives of Texas colleges and universities, the Coordinating Board conducts continuous studies and revises the formulas every two years. Work began in Fiscal 1971 on formula revisions for the 1973–75 biennium.

The Board also adopted this year a revised uniform Financial Reporting System for Public Junior Colleges in Texas. The revisions incorporated additional audit requirements, necessary changes in terminology, and changes in the Definitions of the Elements of Institutional Cost.

Legislative Appropriations to Higher Education

Appropriations approved by the 62nd Legislature for all Agencies of Higher Education for Fiscal 1972 totaled $525.4 million, an increase of $85.6 million, or 19.5 percent, over total appropriations for fiscal 1971. Governor Preston Smith's veto of the second half of the appropriations bill would bring legislators back in 1972 to rewrite appropriations for Fiscal 1973 during a special session.

Most of the fund increases for Fiscal 1972 were for anticipated enrollment increases, initiation of new institutions, an increase in state-aid appropriations to public community junior colleges, and increased support for nursing schools and medical and dental units.

Public Senior Colleges and Universities

The Legislature refused to grant the four percent improvement in the formula rates for Faculty Salaries, Departmental Operating Expenses, Library, and General Administration and Student Services recommended by the Coordinating Board. With a few exceptions, funds for these elements of cost provided for enrollment increases only.

Three senior institutions received appropriations for the operation of new units—Texas A&I University for an upper-level institution at Corpus Christi, East Texas State University for an upper-level center at Texarkana, and Lamar University for a lower-division center in Orange County. Two other upper-level institutions—University of Houston at Clear Lake and Tyler State College—were created by the 62nd Legislature but were not funded.

Pan American University, Angelo State University, and Tarleton State College received Special Item appropriations for development of their graduate programs. However, those appropriations for the latter two institutions were vetoed by the Governor. In April, 1970, the Coordinating Board encouraged these undergraduate institutions to develop master's level programs, and the Board has approved initiation of certain programs for the next biennium.

Organized Research appropriations for 1972 were slightly more than 1971 appropriations, increasing from $6.7 to $7.3 million. No institution received less than was appropriated in 1971, and the distribution of funds among institutions followed more closely the Board's recommended formula.

Funds for Custodial Services were included at the 1971 appropriated rate of 25 cents per square foot. Coordinating Board recommendations were 31.6 cents per square foot for 1972.

Appropriations for Building Maintenance were according to the Board's recommended formula, but included only buildings estimated to be completed as of August 31, 1971.

Special Item appropriations for graduate and/or doctoral fellowships and scholarships were included only for Prairie View A&M College—a total of $25,000. Nine institutions received in Fiscal 1971 appropriations totaling $889,300 for graduate and doctoral fellowship and scholarships.

Higher Education Facilities Board Program of 1971

Legislation enacted by the 62nd Legislature authorizes the boards of regents of The University of Texas System and Texas Tech University to issue up to $185 million bonds for construction of facilities at UT-Dallas, UT-Permian Basin, UT-San Antonio, UT-Nursing Schools at San Antonio and El Paso, and Texas Tech University School of Medicine at Lubbock. Bonds issued will be retired from tuition income in the UT-System schools and Texas Tech University and School of Medicine. For Fiscal 1972, appropriations excluded $4.3 million of tuition income for this purpose and replaced it with a like amount of State General Revenue Funds.

Medical and Dental Units and Nursing Education

Appropriations for medical and dental units for Fiscal 1972 increased $22.2 million over appropriations for Fiscal 1971. Operating funds were included for the new University of Texas Medical School at Houston and Dental School at San Antonio, and the Texas Tech University School of Medicine.

Funds were also included for the operation of The University of Texas System Environmental Science Park at Bastrop. Officially established by the 62nd Legislature, the Park will be administered by The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

Six academic institutions received Special Item appropriations for nursing programs and nursing education development—Prairie View A&M College, Midwestern University, Pan American University, Texas Woman's University, West Texas State University, and Angelo State University. In addition four institutions received appropriations for nursing scholarships—TWU, Prairie View, WTSU, and The University of Texas at Austin. The University of Texas School of Nursing (Systemwide) received a substantial increase in appropriations.

Public Community Junior Colleges

State-aid appropriations to the public community junior colleges increased from $575 per fall semester full-time student equivalent (FTSE) in Fiscal 1971 to $625 per FTSE for Fiscal 1972. The Coordinating Board had recommended an increase to $724 per FTSE for Fiscal 1972 and $757 per FTSE for Fiscal 1973.

Funds were also included in the appropriation bill for four new public community colleges—El Paso Junior College, Houston Community College, Vernon Regional Junior College, and Western Texas College. Although Governor Smith vetoed $250,000 for allocation to El Paso for start-up expenses, other funds for the El Paso school were included in the appropriation bill.

Contingency funds also were appropriated to finance enrollment increases.

Tuition

Tuition fees for nonresidents of the State attending colleges and universities were increased through legislation enacted by the 62nd Legislature (House Bill 43). Tuition fees for out-of-state students were increased from $200 per semester to $40 per semester credit hour.

Tuition fees for most resident students changed only slightly from $50 per semester to $4 per semester credit hour with a minimum charge of $50 per semester.

The Coordinating Board had recommended that tuition be increased to $125 per semester for residents and $500 per semester for nonresidents at public senior institutions. The Board had further recommended that local governing boards establish tuition fees for junior colleges but that such fees for Texas residents should not exceed 75 percent of the tuition charged in public senior institutions for residents and the fees for nonresidents should be no less than 90 percent of that same fee.

Senate Bill 1036 required Texas public junior colleges to collect matriculation and other session fees in the amounts provided by law for other state-supported institutions of higher education, except that the amount charged nonresidents need not be greater than the amount required by law on Jan. 1, 1971.

Twenty-five cents from the hourly charge for residents and $1.50 from the hourly charge for nonresidents is to be placed in a scholarship fund at each institution to award scholarships to needy students. This and other state scholarship and financial aid programs are discussed in detail elsewhere in this report.

Provisions in the new legislation modified the tuition increase for certain students and also resulted in slight modifications in the Coordinating Board's definitions of residency. The Board issued new residency definitions to all Texas colleges and universities in Fiscal 1971.

Other tuition fees established by the new legislation include the following:

- Tuition for citizens of another country will be $14 per semester credit hour.
- Tuition for nursing students registered in a school of nursing will be $50 per semester.
- Students registered for thesis or dissertation credit only will pay a sum proportionately less than otherwise provided in the bill but not more than $50 per semester.
- Tuition for students registered in a medical or dental branch, school or college will be $400 per academic year of twelve months for resident students, $1,200 for nonresident students, and $800 for foreign students.

The legislation further provides that any nonresident student enrolled for the spring semester of 1971 may continue to enroll in the same institution at the same tuition rate in effect at the time of his original enrollment until he received the degree toward which he is working, withdraws, or the termination of spring semester 1975, whichever is sooner.

Student Financial Aid Programs

The Coordinating Board is charged with the responsibility of administering the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program. This unique program, which began in Fall 1966, insures every Texas student an opportunity to help finance his college education. In addition, the 62nd Texas Legislature approved a tuition-equalization grants program to allow needy Texas students to receive assistance to attend private colleges and universities and asked the Coordinating Board to administer the new program.

The State of Texas also makes available several other financial aid programs to college students. In fact, so successful has been the meshing of the state's student loan program with other aid available through the state and federal governments and private enterprise that more than 90 percent of Texas students requesting financial aid in 1969–70 had such aid awarded to them.

Since the Board's services to students are expanding and there is need to coordinate all state aid and state service programs in one area, the Board approved in July 1971 the creation of a new Division of Student Services as one of four functional divisions of the staff. The Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program will retain its identity as a section within the new division and will share existing facilities and operating appropriation with the new section, the Texas Tuition Equalization Grants Program.

Hinson-Hazlewood Student Loan Program

During Fiscal 1971, arrangements were completed for the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program to participate as a guaranteed lender in the Federally Insured Student Loan Program.

Also, the Board approved certain modifications in its rules and regulations for administration of the program, which are now included in Chapter 8 and which would go into effect again if the contract with the Federal government were to be terminated. The modifications were in response to recommendations made by the Board's Advisory Committee for the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program.

While reaffirming the validity of its policy of suspending from participation in the program those institutions whose delinquency rates reach or exceed 10 percent, the Board did adopt changes to assist institutions in long-range planning and to avoid interrupting the educational experiences of college students. On April 23, 1971, the Board established early loan commitment dates for institutions and authorized previous student borrowers in good standing to continue to receive loans regardless of their institution's delinquency rate.

Changes in Program Policies

Upon authorization from the 62nd Texas Legislature (Senate Bill 527), the Coordinating Board extended the repayment period for student loans and approved modifications in the College Student Loan Program necessary for participation in the Federally Insured Loan Program.

In essence, the Board approved on July 15, 1971, two sets of Rules and Regulations for administration of the program. Rules and Regulations in effect at that time (Chapter 8) were retained to cover those loans made during academic years 1967–1971. New rules and regulations (Chapter 8-A) as approved by Federal officials were adopted to cover all loans made after contractual arrangements were completed with the U.S. Office of Education to obtain Federal loan insurance. Those arrangements were completed in late July and Federal loan insurance was obtained on all loans made by the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program for and after Fall 1971.

The primary effect of the new contractual arrangements was that, through the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the Federal government will repay the State of Texas the amount of student loans which are delinquent longer than four months. The Federal government then assumes responsibility for the collection of those delinquent accounts.

Administrative procedures for the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program remain basically unchanged. The following modifications were approved by the Coordinating Board and apply as long as the program participates in the Federally Insured Loan Program:

- Removed all prohibitions against participation in the program because of institutional delinquency rates.
- Extended the grace period on loan repayments from four to nine months after the student borrower was last enrolled in school.
- Extended the loan repayment period from five to ten years after the student borrower was last enrolled in school.

Program Operations

At the end of its first five full years of operation, the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program had made loans to 67,684 students to provide them an opportunity to earn a college education. The total dollar amount loaned was $73,635,512, or an average of $1,087 per student. A total of $30,193,950, or 41 percent of the total loaned, was in repayment. Of that amount, $2,338,154 was delinquent, and a cumulative total of 3,575 accounts had been referred to the Attorney General's office for collection.

During Fiscal 1971, a total of 47,065 loans were approved in the amount of $17,378,703. This represented a decrease of 28 percent in applications approved and a decrease of 28 percent in dollars loaned under volumes recorded as of August 31, 1970. The number of new student borrowers in the program increased by 13,595, or 25 percent, during Fiscal 1971. Loan repayments increased by 89 percent—$2,295,607 in 1970 to $4,336,255 in 1971—as more and more borrowers began loan repayments.

Bond Sales

To meet the future loan demand of students attending participating institutions of higher education in Texas, the Board sold an additional $32.5 million in State of Texas College Student Loan Bonds during Fiscal 1971. Of this amount, $20,000,000 was sold in October, 1970 and the remaining $12,500,000 in July, 1971. The Board continued to ask for verification of the tax exempt status of the student loan bonds. The Internal Revenue Service's favorable ruling again enhanced the bond sales.

As of August 31, 1971, the Board had sold a total of $115.5 million in State of Texas College Student Loan Bonds and retired $3 million of principal, leaving net bonds payable of $112.5 million. Total bonds authorized for sale amount to $285 million. Section 50-b of Article III of the Texas Constitution authorizes sales up to $85 million with interest rates not to exceed 4 percent. Of bonds in this original authorization, $42,785,000 has been sold. Of the $200 million authorized by Section 50-b–1, $72,715,000 had been sold at the close of Fiscal 1971. The balance of all bonds authorized but not sold—$169.5 million—was expected to meet loan demand through the 1974–75 academic year.

The Tuition Equalization Grants Program

Under provisions of Senate Bill 56, enacted by the 62nd Texas Legislature in 1971, needy Texas students can receive grants to help pay the difference in the amount of tuition charged by a private college and a comparable public institution. The Coordinating Board is to administer the Tuition Equalization Grants Program and issue grants to eligible students.

A total of $1 million to fund the program in Fiscal 1972 was appropriated by the 62nd Legislature. The legislation limits to $600 the amount any student can receive during any one fiscal year.

The Coordinating Board approved on July 15, 1971, rules and regulations for implementing the new program. In developing the administrative regulations, the Board worked closely with the Executive Committee of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas.

Under provisions of the enabling legislation, freshman students are eligible to receive grants beginning in the Fall semester 1971. Both freshmen and sophomores are eligible for the grants in 1972; freshmen, sophomores, and juniors in 1973; and all students attending eligible institutions in 1974 and thereafter.

To be eligible for a tuition equalization grant, each person must (1) be a Texas resident, (2) be enrolled as a full-time student, (3) be required to pay more tuition than is required at a public college or university, (4) establish financial need, (5) not be a recipient of any form of athletic scholarship.

Students who meet the criteria are eligible to receive grants if they are in attendance at any accredited independent Texas college or university.

The program was scheduled to be put into effect for the Fall Semester 1971.

Other State Financial Aid Programs

The State of Texas provides for its citizens an excellent array of college student financial aid programs. The actions of the 62nd Legislature increased by more than $3 million the amount of state money available to assist needy Texas students who wish to attend college.

The new tuition bill requires that 25 cents out of each hourly charge for residents and $1.50 out of each hourly charge for non-residents be set aside for scholarships to needy students. This new scholarship program was expected to generate more than $2 million in 1971–72 to fund scholarships.

In addition, the 62nd Legislature approved five new financial aid programs for college students. The new program brought to 25 the total number of state-supported programs available. Through these programs, the State of Texas provides talented and needy students scholarships and fellowships and exempts certain students from payment of tuition and fees through statutory provisions.

Appropriations to fund student financial aid programs were increased from about $1.5 million in 1971 to $2,115,210 for Fiscal 1972. These figures do not include the amount granted through exemption from payment of fees. About $800,000 went to students in Fiscal 1971 in the form of exemptions from payment of tuition and fees under statutorily authorized programs.

The four new programs of student financial aid approved by the 62nd Legislature were:

- Exemption of dependent children of Texas military personnel missing in action or taken prisoner of war from payment of tuition and fees at state colleges and universities.
- Exemption of persons employed as firemen from payment of tuition and laboratory fees for courses in fire science.
- Providing tuition-equalization grants to needy Texas students to attend private Texas institutions. (Funded at $1,000,000 for Fiscal 1972).
- Providing tuition scholarships to needy nursing students enrolled in baccalaureate nursing programs at Texas Woman's University, The University of Texas System, Prairie View A&M College, and West Texas State University. (Funded at $300,000 for Fiscal 1972).
- Scholarships for needy students through funds set aside from tuition income.

Student aid programs which were already available to students included graduate fellowships and scholarships, osteopathy scholarships, fellowships at the LBJ School of Public Affairs, work-study and work scholarships. In addition, there are now 12 different statutory provisions for exempting certain students from payment of tuition and fees. These students include valedictorians, certain veterans, deaf or blind students, certain orphans, and children of certain categories of state employees.

Campus Planning And Physical Facilities

Through leadership in campus planning and physical facilities development, the Coordinating Board has developed guidelines which emphasize effective and economical utilization of space and building techniques. The Board has developed, and continuously studies and modifies state guidelines for the fair and effective allocation of Federal funds to institutions.

By using this approach, the Board, since 1965, has been able to award almost 250 facilities grants, totaling almost $91.8 million in Federal funds. More than 95 per cent of applying institutions have received a share of the funds. In addition, the Board has awarded 150 equipment grants, representing $3.7 million, to 72 different colleges in the state. More than $1.6 million has been awarded Texas institutions to conduct 100 community service projects.

During Fiscal 1971, the Board updated estimates of space needed by Texas colleges and universities and of funds required to meet those needs. It also continued its research activities through the completion and publication of two studies—one on space factors and space utilization values and one on the systems approach to building. It also reviewed institutional requests for new facilities, repair of existing facilities, and acquisition of properties. The Board also allocated $3.1 million in Federal funds to Texas institutions during Fiscal 1971 through four federal-state programs.

Higher Education Facilities Planning

By utilizing the latest facilities inventory of space available on all Texas campuses, the Board updated estimates of space and facilities funds needed to 1980. The estimates included consideration of such factors as projected enrollments and construction cost escalation factors to 1980.

Preliminary plans have been made to refine the process of projecting both long and short term facilities needs through the development of a computer simulation model.

To assist Texas colleges and universities in campus planning, the Coordinating Board conducted two regional seminars in Arlington and San Antonio during the year which attracted more than 300 educators and architects. Professionals, including nationally recognized economists and educational planners, explored student housing problems, the systems approach to building college facilities, management information systems, and the team approach to academic planning.

Results of two important research projects were published during Fiscal 1971. The first, published as CB Study Paper 12, was *Space Factors and Space Utilization Values for use in Meeting the Facilities Needs to Texas Colleges and Universities*, by J. R. Woolf of the University of Texas at Arlington. The study recommends space area factors and procedures which may be used to determine space needs for an assumed enrollment of a specific institution. The second report, *Higher Education Facilities Systems Building Analysis*, includes findings and recommendations concerning a systems building approach to the design, construction and utilization of facilities. The report was done for the Board by the Graduate Research Center of the College of Architecture and Environmental Design at Texas A&M University.

To assure the efficient use of construction funds and the orderly development of physical plants, the Coordinating Board is charged with the responsibility of considering institutional requests to repair or renovate existing facilities, construct new facilities, or acquire real property. During Fiscal 1971, the Board approved new construction and the repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities at 18 institutions for 44 different projects. Endorsement also was given to requests from nine institutions to acquire real property.

Federal Program Administration

The Board administers four federal-state programs—Construction Grants, Teaching Equipment and Materials Grants, Comprehensive Planning, and Community Service and Continuing Education. During Fiscal 1971, the Board recommended the expenditure in Texas of $3,107,740 of federal funds under these four programs.

Staff reorganization approved by the Board in July 1971 will place the administration of the Community Service and Continuing Education program under the Program Development Division of the Board staff next year.

Construction Grants Program

The Coordinating Board received a total of $2,323,488 for the construction of facilities at the public junior colleges in Texas. These funds are made available under Title I, Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. The colleges provide matching construction grants for the construction of undergraduate academic facilities.

Under the Same Act, Title III, Interest Subsidy Grant Program, the public junior colleges and all other public and private institutions submitted applications to the Coordinating Board for review. However, the U.S. Office of Education does not require priority consideration by the Board for this program.

Allocations of the construction funds available under Title I to the Texas projects were made in accordance with the Board's state plan for administering the program. The plan calls for minimum distribution of $50,000 grants to urgently-needed projects which will allow construction to proceed while still maintaining eligibility to compete for additional grants in future years. Funds left after the initial distribution were applied to round out the grant requests beginning at the top of the priority list.

In July 1971, the U.S. Congress passed the Higher Education Appropriations Act of 1972, which contains $43 million nationally for Title I of the HEFA. These funds will provide additional construction funds for both public junior and all other public and private institutions of higher education in Texas during Fiscal 1972.

Teaching Equipment and Materials Grants

The State of Texas received a $390,794 allocation covering Equipment and Materials (Category I), and Closed-Circuit Television (Category II) for distribution to Texas colleges and universities under Title VI-A, Higher Education Act of 1965.

The Coordinating Board distributed the funds to Texas institutions under provisions of the State Plan for this program. Funds are used for purchase of laboratory and other special equipment and materials for the improvement of undergraduate instruction.

Comprehensive Planning Funds (Basic Grants)

Federal funds totaling $66,788 were made available to the Coordinating Board for comprehensive facilities planning in June 1971 under the provisions of Title I, HEFA of 1963.

The funds made possible the correction and updating of the statewide college and university facilities inventory. The funds also will finance a study to be conducted during Fiscal 1972 to develop procedures of analysis, evaluation, planning and scheduling which may be used by colleges to improve use of space for instructional programs.

A study also is being developed to establish a set of values and standards, or performance criteria, which will be useful as a guide in designing heating, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting systems specifically for higher education facilities.

Comprehensive Planning Funds (Special Opportunity Grants)

The U.S. Office of Education set aside certain comprehensive facility planning funds to be used in connection with Model Cities and special urban problems. Through the Coordinating Board, and in cooperation with Model Cities, two institutions of higher education in Texas received funds. Texas Southern University received $38,000 and Pan American University received $15,000 for projects completed in Fiscal 1972.

Three other cities, which received funds in Fiscal 1970, filed reports during this year. They were the Model Cities agencies in Waco, Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio, and Southwest Texas Junior College for a study in Eagle Pass.

Community Service and Continuing Education Grants

Under provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965, grants are provided to colleges and universities to strengthen community service and continuing education programs. The grants are administered by the Coordinating Board.

Texas received a total allotment of $303,200 in Fiscal 1971, which the Board allocated among 16 different colleges and universities. The participating institutions matched the federal grants with $199,600 from institutional funds and user fees for a total expenditure of $502,800. The Board received proposals requesting $1,013,570 funds to be matched with $662,-616 local funds.

The Texas State Plan for the Community Service Program specifies that all annual program funds be applied to "problems of urban local governmental affairs." Under this broad priority, two categories of programs were requested: (1) programs to strengthen local governments or, (2) programs to preserve environmental quality. These categories of problem areas were extracted from HCR 61 passed by the 62nd Legislature. Programs completed during the year were designed to assist Model City directors and city, county and regional officials find solutions to problems related to transportation, drug abuse, race relations, and poverty.

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Other Activities of the Coordinating Board

In addition to its activities in the areas of expansion of the higher education system, financial planning and administration, student financial aid programs, and campus planning and physical facilities development, the Coordinating Board is involved in cooperative efforts with other state agencies and institutions, in overseeing certain state scholarship programs, and in research and publications efforts to help state leaders in government and education keep abreast of developments in higher education.

Research and Publications

Through its monthly newsletter, *CB Report*, the Coordinating Board disseminates information pertaining to higher education to other states, to Texas colleges and universities, and to government leaders.

During Fiscal 1971, the Board also added two publications to its continuing series of study papers, which address areas of concern. *CB Study Paper 11: Higher Education for the Texas Agricultural Industry* was published and distributed this year. It contains a probing look at the status of agriculture education in the State of Texas and presents recommendations to meet present and future needs in this area. The study was done by a committee of agriculture educators and administrators.

CB Study Paper 12: Space Factors and Space Utilization Values for use in Meeting the Facilities Needs of Texas Colleges and Universities was also published this year. The study examines ways to use existing space in colleges and universities to accommodate enrollment increases and provides guidelines for determining building needs of the state and resources which will be needed to meet those needs.

Activities Related to the Southern Regional Education Compact

The Coordinating Board participates with the Southern Regional Education Compact in activities related to mental health research, educational opportunity in the South, and in a regional education program in medicine and dentistry.

During Fiscal 1971, there were six medical students and one dental student from Texas enrolled in Meharry Medical College under the SREB program. As soon as students presently enrolled complete their programs, the program will be phased out. The final year of participation is expected to be Fiscal 1972. The increased availability of programs in Texas removes the need for Texas to continue its participation in the program. During Fiscal 1971, the Board allocated a total of $27,510 to the students for partial tuition and travel allowance.

Texas also participates in SREB's regional program designed to obtain more well-trained mental health personnel for the South, more research, and more effective exchange of ideas and knowledge concerning mental health.

A third area of participation is a continuing study of educational opportunity in the South. Its purpose is to examine the status of the region's predominantly Negro colleges, suggest roles they might play in the immediate and long-range future and initiate programs to help them fill these roles.

Out-of-State Osteopathy Scholarships

The Legislature appropriated $100,000 to send students desiring to study osteopathy to institutions offering such courses of study in other states. The State Board of Medical Examiners selected 103 students for these scholarships during Fiscal 1971, for a total expenditure of $97,850.

This scholarship program will be phased out since the 62nd Legislature authorized the Coordinating Board to contract with the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine to provide for the education of Texas resident undergraduate medical students, and appropriated $150,000 for such purposes for Fiscal 1972.

Certification of Certain Students for Exemption from Payment of Fees

The children of certain firemen, peace officers, employees of the Texas Department of Corrections, and game wardens who lost their lives or were disabled in the line of duty as set forth in Article 2654f-1, *Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes of the State of Texas*, are exempt from payment of tuition and fees at public junior and senior colleges and universities in Texas. During Fiscal 1971, one student was certified as eligible under this law for exemption from payment of tuition and laboratory fees.

Interagency Liaison and Cooperation

The Coordinating Board works closely with the Texas Education Agency, the State Board of Vocational Education, and other agencies where cooperative endeavors are an integral part of effective planning for higher education.

The Coordinating Board and its staff hold membership on numerous interagency councils. The cooperative efforts related to health education and law enforcement education are detailed in other areas of this report.

In addition, staff members continued work with the Interagency Council on Drug Abuse through conducting a survey of drug abuse research underway at Texas colleges and universities and through visitations to Texas cities as members of a Community Assistance Team. Effective pooling of resources and expertise resulted in the production of a one-hour film, which has been used extensively in educational seminars across the state. Through funds from the Texas Department of Health, the University of Houston produced the film, which was based on a longer video tape produced under terms of a grant approved by the Coordinating Board for the university's Community Services Project.

Financed through a grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Governor's Office of Planning Coordination, the Texas Education Agency, and the Coordinating Board are developing a state plan for environmental education. The plan will utilize educational resources available in institutions of higher education toward the solution of environmental problems.

Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System

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ASST. COMMISSIONER FOR COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGES
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ASST. COMMISSIONER FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES PLANNING
Gordon Flack

MANAGER, HINSON-HAZLEWOOD COLLEGE STUDENT LOAN ACT
Robert Krueger

* Six-year terms of all Coordinating Board members expire on Sept. 1 of years indicated.

[1] Appointed in April 1971 to fill unexpired term of Tom Sealy, who resigned in March 1971.

[2] Appointed in March 1971 to fill unexpired term of Manuel De Busk, who served as Chairman of the Board until Feb. 26, 1971.

[3] Resigned March 1, 1971.